

Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1334.]

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 17, 1796.

[VOLUME X.]

For Boston,
The brig NEPTUNE,
JAMES TOWN, Master,
Lying at Wilcocks's wharf, will sail
with all convenient speed—For freight or passage apply to
the master on board, or No. 76, North Front Street.
Dec. 13. \$5t.

For Sale by Public Auction,
At the Coffee-House, on Saturday the 17th inst. at 6
o'clock, in the evening,
THE SNOW WILLIAM,
SAMUEL RINKER, MASTER.
Lying at Bethell and Coopers
wharf—burthen one hundred and
eighty tons, or thereabouts, is sup-
posed to carry 3000 barrels: She is a strong good
vessel, and may be sent to sea at a small expence,
having been completely fitted last voyage. Inven-
tory may be seen, by applying to Captain Rinker
on board, or at the counting house of the subscri-
bers. **FOOTMAN & Co. Auctioneers.**
December 12

For Sale,
The Ship ADELAIDE,
Of New York.
Lying at the subscriber's wharf—bur-
then 220 tons, she is a stout well built
vessel, was built by the day for a House
in New York, under the inspection of a person concerned
in her—has been only one voyage to London and Char-
leston and fails faster than any vessel out of the port of New-
York.—Apply to
WILLIAM BELL.
Who has received by the said ship from Charleston—
27 three fourths Rice, and a few casks of Ground Nuts.
Dec. 6. \$4t.

For Sligo and Killibegs,
The American Ship NANCY,
Cuthbert Riggs, master.
Will sail with all convenient speed. For
freight or passage apply to
William Bell;
Who has for sale,
4 Trunks Printed Cottons, well assorted
3 Bales Irish Flannels, and 2 boxes Linens
25 Pipes Brandy
Madeira Wine; Indigo. Ruffia Mats.
Also,
A few barrels Prime IRISH BEEF, PORK,
OATMEAL, &c.
November 11, 1796. mwff

FOR SALE,
THE SHIP MARY,
SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,
Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to
JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.
If the MARY is not sold in a few days, she will take
freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.
October 31. d

For Charter,
The Ship JOHN BULKLEY,
AYRES STOCKLEY, Master.
An excellent live-oak and cedar built
ship, of about 3000 barrels burthen.—Ap-
ply to
Jesse & Robert Wain.
Nov. d.

For Sale, or Charter,
The Ship DIANA,
SAMUEL PILE, MASTER,
Burthen 205 47-95 tons register, built in
Philadelphia in the year 1792, of live oak
and red cedar, and was sheathed 13 months ago, she
has just had a complete out-fit, and may be sent to sea
at a very trifling expence.
For terms apply to
Philip Nicklin & Co.
Who have for sale on board said vessel,
27 casks of fine yellow paint.
9 boxes and 12 bundles of writing flates.
1 box ink flands and note presses.
14 bales of sail canvas.
And on hand,
Imperial
Hyson, and } TEAS.
Souchong }
40,000 pieces Nankeens of the first quality.
19 tubs Quicksilver.
2 chests Bandanna handkerchiefs.
A few chests Manchester goods well assorted in Cor-
duroys, thick sets, Gingham, Muslinette, Dimities, &c.
3 boxes black sewing silk.
180 crates Queens ware well assorted.
10 tons sheet lead.
Nails assorted, flat and sharp points.
London Particular, } Madeira Wine in pipes
London Market, } and hogheads.
New-York Market, }
40 pipes and 10 hogheads Teneriffe wine.
8 tierces Snake Root.
230 logs Mahogany.
Nov. 7. rth&fff

For Sale,
By Jehu Hollingworth, & Co.
25 hds. West-India Rum, 3d and 4th proof,
5 Barrels best Indigo, and,
A few thousand bushels of Turk's Island salt.
Oct. 17. d.

Bank of North America.
THE STOCKHOLDERS are hereby notified that an
election for twelve Directors for the ensuing year will be
held at the Bank on Monday the 9th of January at ten
o'clock.
RICHARD WELLS, Cashier.
Dec. 6. \$49f.

Just Arrived,
In the ship Dispatch, Captain Morton, from Havre
de-Grace, and for sale by
Isaac Snowden, jun. No. 141,
SOUTH SECOND STREET,
An invoice of Gloves of various kinds, Men's
White Silk Hosiery, Black and White Laces, and a few
pieces of Black Silk.
December 2. \$4v.

A Genteel House.
FOR SALE, a new, convenient, three-story HOUSE,
situate in Fifth, near Spruce-street. Possession may be
had in two months, when it will be finished in a neat
modern style. For terms apply at No. 109, Spruce-
street, or 109, So. Water-street.
December 8. \$2

Elegant Brussels & Turkey Carpeting.
For sale by George Dobson, No. 25, South Third-street.
December 15. dff

Women's Cloaks.
GEORGE DOBSON,
No. 25, South Third-street.
Has just received, per Eagle, Capt. Fodick, via Lon-
don, an assortment of
Scarlet } Cloaks trimmed with fur and
Drab } ermine.
Purple and }
Pearl }
December 15. \$

The Stockholders are requested to meet
At the Bank on Thursday, the twenty-ninth instant, at
10 o'clock in the morning.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT RALSTON, Cashier,
\$49th Pro tem.

For Sale,
By the Subscribers—In PENN-STREET,
65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,
Imported by the Eagle.
WILLINGS & FRANCIS.
Nov. 30 w&f

Holland Gin, in pipes
Choice St. Croix Sugar and Rum
Martinique Molasses, in hogheads
Choice old Lisbon Wine, in pipes and quarter-casks
London Particular and London Market Madeira Wine,
in pipes, half-pipes and quarter-casks
Malphey Madeira Wine, in pipes and quarter-casks
Teneriffe Wine, in pipes
Ruffia & Flemish Sheet and Ravens Duck, in cases
Window Glass, 8 by 10, in boxes
Coffee Mills and Straw Knives, in cases
Mill Saws and Cross-cut Saws, in boxes
Also, on hand,
A few chests of Bohea Tea; Jesuits Bark; Affafo-
tida and Tapioca; and a few bales of Coffees,
Bastias, Currahs, Bandanna and Muslin Handker-
chiefs, and a complete assortment of 5-4 and 6-4
Boulting Cloths.
For Sale by
Pragers & Co.
October 20 d2wm&tham

WILLIAM SHEAFF,
No. 168, HIGH-STREET.
HAS FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MADEIRA WINE, of 1st quality,
Old Sherry, Lisbon, and Port Wines,
Cognac Brandy,
Jamaica Spirits,
Wine bitters and
Claret in cases.
Also for sale,
A few barrels of excellent Beef.
December 7. dx

For Sale,
By J. WARDER, PARKER & Co.
An Invoice of Cordage,
Consisting of different sizes, from 12 inch cables down
to rope of 2 inches, of different lengths: Imported in
the ship Swift, from Hull, and entitled to drawback.
Sept. 27. dff

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOATING.
GEORGE DOBSON, No. 25,
SOUTH THIRD-STREET,
Has received per the Diana, from London,
Clouded and striped Spanish Swanstown
Clouded Erminette and Molefkins
Striped do. and do.
Figured Mahillas
Scarlet figured Erminette
Printed Florinette
Do. Cassinets and Cassimeres
Superfine printed Quiltings, newest patterns
Also, per different arrivals,
A large and general assortment of Dry
Goods,
Suitable to the present and approaching season.
November 5. dff

Cheap French China.
THE subscribers finding it impossible to supply their
Store with any more China from France, the prices
being too moderate in the manufactories, give no-
tice that they will at prime cost the remaining
stock on hand, consisting of
Dessert Sets,
Tea-Table Sets
Separate Cups and Saucers
Groupes and Figures
Alabaster Vases
Looking Glasses, in gilt frames,
Besides India Japan'd Toilet Desks, Chairs, Tables
and Quadrille Boxes.
PASQUIER & Co.
No. 91, South Second-street.
December 5th. tfs

Davis's Law Book Store,
No. 313, HIGH-STREET.
GEORGE DAVIS announces to his professional friends,
and the Gentlemen of the Law, generally, through the
Union, that his late importation of BOOKS is now arranged,
and ready for sale, from a single volume to an entire li-
brary, without any advance upon his former exceeding low
prices, which for several years past have in no distinguished
manner recommended them to notice.
Printed Catalogues combining the most extensive col-
lection of the latest English and Irish Editions ever imported
into this country, are published, and will be delivered gratis
on application.
Orders addressed to G. D. in writing from any distance
shall be punctually attended to.
A number of TRUNKS for Sale.
ALSO, TO BE LET,
A convenient LOFT, near Market Street Wharf.
Oct. 8. t23f3w

LOST,
On Wednesday afternoon, somewhere in Market-
street,
A Red Morocco POCKET-BOOK,
Containing, amongst other papers, a draft of M. M.
Hayes on Joseph Anthony & Co. at twenty days, for
400 dollars. Whoever has found the same, and will
deliver it at No. 5, Chestnut-street, shall receive FIVE
DOLLARS reward.
December 16. 2

On Wednesday, the 28th inst.
At 6 o'clock in the evening will be sold at Public Ven-
due, (if not before disposed of at private sale) at
the City Tavern,
All that capital mansion-house, stables, out-houses, &c.
and three contiguous tracts of land situate on the West-side
of Schuylkill in the township of Blockley and county of
Philadelphia, generally known by the name of Lansdown,
containing 199 acres 101 perches more or less and a messu-
age plantation and tract of land in Blockley township a-
foresaid adjoining Lansdown, containing 64 acres one
perch.
The premises are so well known as to need no particular
description. Few seats in America can compare with
Lansdown for convenience and elegance; it commands a
variety of rich beautiful prospects and is remarkably health-
y. Terms of sale will be made known by
PHILIP NICKLIN, } Attorneys in
AND } fact to
ROBERT E. GRIFFITH, } James Greenleaf.
Dec. 12. \$128

FOR SALE,
At Whitesides' Tea Ware-House,
No. 99, North Second Street.
Imperial } Hyson Skin.
Hyson, } Fresh Teas. } Souchong.
Young Hyson, } Bohea.
Dec. 9. 3taw3m.

Just Landing,
At South-street wharf, from on board the ship Sedg-
ley, Captain Hodge, from St. Petersburg,
The following Goods:
Ruffia Sail Duck, first quality.
Do. sheeting do.
Do. Diaper do.
Do. Huckaback.
Do. Crafh.
Do. Mould Candles, 4, 5 and 6, to the lb. of the
English size.
Do. White Candle Tallow.
Do. White Soap in small boxes.
Do. Cordage of fine yarn.
Ravens Duck.
Linglaff, 1st and 2nd sort.
Horse Hair uncured.
Ruffia Bar Iron.
Do. Hoop Iron.
Do. Nail Rods.
10 Tons Oakum and Junk.
St. Petersburg Clean Hemp.
For Sale by
Philips, Cramond, & Co.
October 12. \$

WM. HOLDERNESSE, No. 76,
HIGH-STREET,
Has received by the late arrivals,
A Well Selected Assortment of
Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery, and
Haberdashery Goods,
Which he will sell, wholesale and retail, on the very
lowest terms;
Amongst which are
Some elegant 4-4 and 7-8 Chintzes and Cottons, new
patterns
Ditto Furniture ditto
Ditto Dimity
Tamboured, Book, and Japonet Mullins
Ditto in Gold and Silver
Ditto Neckcloths, very fine
Mantuas of the first quality
Silk and Cotton Hosiery
Umbrellas of the first quality, assorted
Irish Linens, very fine, and Table Linens
Marcellines and Cotton Counterpanes
Ruffia Blankets assorted—&c. &c.
October 26. d

RAISINS.
A few Casks and Boxes of Excellent Fresh RAISINS,
just received, and for sale by
Joseph Anthony & Co.
Also a new 11-12 inch CABLE, 120 fathoms long.
December 5. dff

Best Bolton & Nova-Scotia Mackerel,
Excellent Halifax Salmon in bbls.
47 bbls. prime Coffee,
Best Bolton Beef,
Codfish in bds.
Spermaceti Candles,
Spermaceti, and } OIL.
Northern }
Mould and dipt, tallow candles, of a superior
quality.
A few boxes excellent brown soap,
6 Bales of Corks.
40 Pipes excellent Lisbon Wine.
A few sacks of Feathers.
A few bales India Mullins.
FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.
October 31. d

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal.
The Stockholders are hereby notified, that the an-
nual Election for Officers for the ensuing year, will
be held at the Company's office, near the Bank of the
United States, on the first Monday in January next,
at 10 o'clock, A. M.
By the Board of Managers.
WM. MOORE SMITH, Sec'ry.
Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1796. \$3c8dD

Washington Lottery.
TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchased or
exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Chestnut-
street, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public
inspection. Also Canal Lottery Tickets for sale or ex-
changed for prizes drawn in the Washington Lottery, of
which the 46th and 47th days returns are received.
The Business of a Broker carried on as usual.
A SHARE in the NEW THEATRE to be sold
on reasonable terms.
December 15. tustf

MRS. GRATTAN
Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the
City, that the first
LADIES' CONCERT
Will be on Tuesday next, at the Assembly-Room.
Act I.
Overture, Piebl.
Song, Mrs. Grattan, "Angels ever bright," Handel.
Concerto Piano-Forte, Mrs. Grattan, Krumpoltz.
Italian Ballad, Harp, Mrs. Grattan, Milico.
Miscellaneous Quartette.
Act II.
Harp Lesson, Mrs. Grattan, Cardon.
Song, "Ah se perdo," Mrs. Grattan, Sacchini.
Sonata Piano-Forte, Mr. Reinagle, Pleyel.
Primrose, ballad, Mrs. Grattan, Webber.
Overture, Abell.
To begin precisely at 7 o'clock.
Mrs. Grattan begs leave to inform the Ladies and
Gentlemen, that the subscription-book is at her house
No. 39, North Sixth-street, for the reception of those
names who wish to honor her with their commands.—
A subscription for eight nights 16 dollars, including a
Gentleman and Lady's ticket, both transferrable—
Half-subscriptions 8 dollars, including one ticket.—
Single ticket 2 dollars.
Mrs. Grattan takes the liberty of requesting the
subscribers to send for their tickets any day after
Thursday, the 15th of December, at No. 39, North
Sixth-street.
December 15.

Imported from London & Liverpool,
EARTHEN WARE, in crates and hogheads, well
assorted
Wine Bottles in hampers
Window Glass of all sizes
Two cases of Stationary
One chest of yellow Jesuits Bark
Two cases of Roll Annotta
A small consignment of Rose Blankets, Flannels,
Baizes, Broad-cloths, Coatings, Plains, &c.
Paints of various colors.
Basket salt in hogheads.
Also on hand,
Madeira wine, very old, in pipes, hogheads and
quarter casks
Holland gin in pipes, first quality
Anchors of different sizes
A few trunks of ladies French shoes assorted
Silk nankeen, &c.
Likewise an assortment of Dutch goods, consisting of
Osnabergs, ticklenbergs, bed-ticks, stripes, checks.
Morlaix linen, platillas, ravens duck, Britannias, &c.
And for sale by the package only by
Thomas & John Ketland.
Walnut-street Wharf.
Nov. 15. cotf

MR. FENNELL
Respectfully submits to the public patronage his in-
tention of delivering, during the ensuing winter,
A COURSE OF
READINGS AND RECITATIONS,
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining;
Consisting chiefly of detached pieces, selected from
the most admired authors, in prose and verse.—Ar-
ranged in such a manner as to exhibit a striking display
of the human passions, and the gradual influence of
vices on the mind contrasted with that of their oppo-
site virtues, in affecting the happiness of man and the
welfare of nations. The readings will be occasionally
interperfed with observations on the most celebrated
authors,
And the ART of SPEAKING.
The whole intended as a combined system of moral,
critical, historical, and oratorical instruction, calcula-
ted to form the patriot and the man, and lay a founda-
tion for the science of moral and political govern-
ment.
The course will consist of thirty readings.
Each reading will be delivered in the morning and
evening of the same day.
The days of reading will be Tuesdays & Thursdays.
The morning readings will commence at 10 o'clock,
and the evening at 7.
None but subscribers will be admitted to the morn-
ing readings.
The evening readings will be public, to which also
subscriptions will be received.
Subscription to the mornings 8 dollars.
Subscription to the evening readings 10 dollars.
Occasional admission tickets to the evening readings
half a dollar.
Subscriptions are received by Mr. Zachariah Poul-
son, jun. at the Library, to whom the Ladies and
Gentlemen who may be inclined to honor the underta-
king with their patronage, are respectfully requested to
send their names.
Dec. 12. d6t.

For Sale,
A capital stand for business—1 hat well known tavern,
the Ewe and Lambs, North Front Street, No. 333, in the
Northern Liberties; a brick house containing nine fire-
places, and ten rooms well finished; good stables and
chair-house, with a frame-house on Water Street; the
building stands on four lots, seventeen feet front each,
making a front on front-street, thirty four feet, and nearly
the same on Water-street, and is one hundred and forty
feet deep from street to street, subj. to \$8. 10s. each
lot per annum, ground rent this property is near the hay-
stacks, and public docks, easy communication with the
Delaware waters and advantageously situated for business
of various kinds.
The above premises are now rented until December
next at £. 175 per annum.—Enquire of the Printer.
Dec. 12. \$1wzaw6w.

For Sale,
By George Deschamps, No. 91,
NORTH SIXTH-STREET,
Nova-Scotia Prime Salmon, in barrels
and half barrels
Ditto Herring and Mackerel.
Smoked Herring in barrels and kegs
Ditto Salmon, by the dozen or single one
Dry Codfish, from one to fifty kentals
Fine and coarse Salt
Nova-Scotia and French Plaster of Paris, in the stone
and ground, for manure and stucco-work
December 1. \$tf

WANTED,
As COOK, in a private family,
A YOUNG WOMAN who can produce good re-
commendations of an unexceptionable character. En-
quire of the Printer.
November 17. \$tf

NEW THEATRE.

The Managers.

EVER solicitous to vary and improve the Entertainments of the New Theatre, and evince their gratitude for the patronage they receive, respectfully inform the Public, that they have, in addition to their present Establishment, engaged a FRENCH COMPANY of COMEDIANS, who will make their first appearance in this city.

THIS EVENING, Saturday, December 17.

The Entertainments of the Evening will commence with a favourite French Comic-Opera, in one act, called

Le Tableaux Parlant; Or, The Speaking Figure.

The music by mons. Gretry.

Callandre, M. St. Marc.
Leandre, M. Viellard.
Pierrot, M. Bouckoni.
Habelle, Mlle. Tefsiere.
Colombine, Mlle. Sophie.

After the Opera will be presented, a COMEDY, in three acts, called

Next Door Neighbours.

By Mrs. Inchbald, authoress of "Every one has his Fault, &c." Taken from the French Dramas, "L'Indigent," and "Le Disputeur."

Sir George Splendorville, Mr. Moreton.
Manly, Mr. Warrell.
Blackman, Mr. Francis.
Lucre, Mr. Blissett.
Lord Hazard, Mr. Darley, jun.
Wilford, Mr. Warren.
Henry, Mr. Fox.
Bluntly, Mr. Harwood.
Shopman, Mr. Morgan.
Lady Caroline Seymour, Mrs. Francis.
Lady Squander, Mrs. Mechtler.
Evans, Mrs. Doctor.
Eleanor, (first time) Miss L'Esfrange.

To which will be added, a French Comic-Opera, in one act, called

Les Deux Chasseurs et la Laitiere.

Guillot, M. Viellard.
Colas, M. St. Marc.
Berrette, Mlle. Tefsiere.

With the original music and accompaniments.

Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit one Dollar. And Gallery, half a dollar.

Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book-store, No. 50 High-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

The Doors of the Theatre will open at 5, and the Curtain rise precisely at 6 o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the theatre, from 10 till 4 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places a quarter before 5 o'clock, and to order them, as soon as the company are seated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA!

New-England Rum, Salmon, Beef, Chocolate, Rice, Boston mould and dipt Candles, a few quarter-casks of Sherry Wine, a few barrels of Cyder, and a few quintals of excellent Table COD-FISH—for sale by

Ezekiel Hall,

No. 42, North Water-street.

December 14th, 1796.

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the Stone House, No. 41, South Second-street, Philadelphia.

HAS FOR SALE,

A large and very general assortment of STATIONARY.

Drawing and Writing PAPERS.
Antiquarian Double Elephant Atlas, Elephant Imperial Super Royal Royal Medium, Demy Thick Post folio Thin ditto Extra thin ditto Thick Post Letter Ditto plain Ditto gilt Ditto lined Thin Post Ditto gilt Mourning Ditto plain, or lined Bank Post Small Post cap size Best English and American Foolscap, various qualities Superfine Pot Second ditto Blotting and grey Blotting Paper Wrapping paper Letter files and laces Paper cases, various sizes Bonnet past-boards Merchants' Account Books, viz, Ledgers, single or double, ruled for l. s. d. or dolls. & cents, of Imperial or Super Royal, with or without cross lines Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Account current Books, Sales' Books, Letter Books, and Record Books, of Imperial, Super-royal, Royal, Medium, Demy or Foolscap, cross ruled or plain, Receipt Books Bank Books Memorandum Books Bill of Lading Books Bill Books, payable and receivable Bank-Check Books, of various sizes and for different banks Cyphering and Copy Books Common place Books Best Dutch Quills, No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 December 17.

Best and second Swan Quills Black and red Ink Powder Ditto Liquid Ink Penknives Delft knives Superfine red and black Sealing wax, Best vermilion and coloured wafers Large and small office wafers Red tape broad, middling & narrow Elastic gum, in bottles or pieces Pounce Ivory pounce boxes Cocoa and bone ditto Ivory paper-knives Black sand Sand boxes, japanned Lignumvitae and common Gunter's scales Brass dividers Lead pencils Sliding ditto Japanned card racks Writing parchment Ditto vellum Morocco writing desks Spanish tambour ditto An elegant variety of ebony ink-standishes Large, middling and small power ink standishes Large, middling and small counting-house ink-pots An elegant assortment of chrysal and wedgewood philosophical ink-pots Ink-glasses, various sizes Leather & paper ink-pieces for the pocket Small gilt visiting cards Blank note-books, large and small, gilt and plain Boxes of marking-types for linen Bills of lading, large & small Bills of exchange Elegant copperplate ditto Custom-house entries Manifests Seamen's articles Blank bonds Judgment bonds Mortgage Arbitration bonds Apprentice's indentures Powers of attorney Bank checks, &c. &c. &c.

THE PAINS OF MEMORY.

From Mr. Merry's Poem.

As the proud vessel o'er the ocean glides,
And seems to scorn the winds and mock the tides,
The jocund Mariners expand the sail,
To seize the vigour of the viewless gale:
From the high shrouds their caroll'd duties raise,
To many a favorite maid, the notes of praise!
But now more sudden blows the struggling mast:
Unsparring tempests work the struggling mast:
A moment lulls—and from the treacherous pause
Fresh horror gains, and fiercer fury draws!
In vain the pilot shuns the o'erwhelming wave,
Useless the caution—for no skill can save!
The timbers crack, the rudder quits its hold,
At random here and there the ship is roll'd.
Then comes the field of memory to dispense
Among the crew affliction's keener sense:
Dwells on each tender tie they left behind,
Grapples the soul, and preys upon the mind!
Shews the torn wife distracted at their fate,
The weeping Orphan's unprotected state;
Tells of the plighted Virgin's ceaseless moan,
The faithful Friend's dismay, the Parent's groan,
—And as to endless darkness down they go,
Clings to the last, and leaves the latest woe!

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Hint to Religious Men.

LEAVE off that prayer for French success. That a wise governor continues it in his proclamations, is no excuse for you. He has ends to answer which you have not; and besides can take back or erase upon after calculation. To pray for French success is praying for the misery of Europe; and the corruption, moral and political, of your own country. These evils proceed exactly in the ratio of that success; and are as naturally the effects of it, as ravings are of the bite of a mad dog.

Give up also your delusion about the Millennium. It did not commence with the "regeneration" of France. Nor can it be made of an "age of reason."—This certainly is a period in which Satan was to be loosed, not bound.—When Paine proclaimed his "rights of man," the kingdom of Satan was at hand. But when weeks were turned into decades; sleep eternal inscribed on the tombs; and a naked girl, for adoration, was placed on the altar; then it was come. And the sons of Belial far and near, though you did not understand them, shouted for joy!—From that time France has been drunk with whoredoms, and the blood of the slain. We too have been made to drink of her blasphemies; and must for a season, drink of her plagues.—The Jews, you see, are not called to Christianity; but Devils to Atheism. Ours are nearly all in.—Dream not then of being in the Millennium, or its dawn.

For your consolation however, Satan is to be bound again. But not by a king with fine heads. Nothing to ill-shapen for good was seen at Patmos. As to the time, it will be known when the event takes place; which is as soon as any prophecy can be measured.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

I HAVE had it in contemplation since I saw Mrs. Merry in the character of Juliet, to offer my sentiments of her theatrical talents, but a diffidence naturally arising in those, who have never given their thoughts on any subject to the public, has prevented the execution of my design until now.—The dramatic fame of Mrs. Merry was not confined to Europe, but had reached the shores of America, long before her arrival in this city. When her appearance was first announced here, in a character that required no less nicety of judgment, fully to comprehend, than abilities successfully to execute: it was justly to be expected, that the friends of the drama would be witnesses to her merit, and yield their approbation to the palm of excellence, she had received in Europe. With this motive, I attended the Theatre, and to say that I was pleased with her performance would be doing injustice to my feelings, and faintly convey the ideas that were excited in my mind by the blaze of talents, that obscured the eye of the critic, and captivated the senses of the spectators: whenever she expressed the various feelings which agitate the bosom of the interesting Juliet, every soul is tremblingly alive, and vibrates in union with every passion she represents. Her powers seem peculiarly fitted for this character; the melodious flexibility of voice, chastity and gracefulness of action, and propriety of delivery, all conspire to astonish and delight us. If Shakespeare himself could have beheld the darling of his fancy personated by Mrs. Merry, delusion might have overcome his senses by the momentary belief that he saw the reality of those scenes, and the force of that passion, which his imagination has so elegantly drawn. In representing characters, where love, tenderness, pity, with the rest of the amiable train of our affections are alternately predominant, Mr. Merry is unrivalled. I will venture to assert the opinion, that performers represent with more justice, those passions of which they have a greater or less tincture in their native dispositions, and it is on this principle that Mrs. Merry exhibits with such lively sensibility, the tender passions that spontaneously spring from the heart, and are fed and nourished by that inexhaustible source. The stage is truly styled the mirror of life, where vice ought to be held up the object of our abhorrence, and virtue the conduct of the superintendants of a Theatre, we may calculate on receiving not only the entertainment of rationality, but lessons of instruction, which will improve the mind and correct the heart. Individuals who visit a Theatre established under such principles, and who have insensibly suffered some criminal desire to grow up in their affections, may be seasonably brought to a sense of their danger, and a foundation laid for a thorough reformation, by witnessing shame, remorse and punishment attend those fictitious characters, who are supposed to have acted from the depraved dispositions of our nature. In Mrs. Merry, we view a powerful instrument, for the accomplishment of the beneficial effects that result from a well regulated stage; and Mr. Wignell deserves the thanks of the public for having engaged an actress, who was one of the chief ornaments of the drama in Europe, and without a rival in America. AMATOR DRAMATIS.

From the (New-York) Minerva.

THE ANSWER.

[Concluded from yesterday's Gazette.]

The French nation will not persist in asserting, that because the exercise of rights which she has claimed as legitimate on former occasions, becomes inconvenient when exercised by others, she may therefore refuse to acknowledge and respect them. This would be the language of an haughty despot, in a conquered country, not of justice, honor, and good faith from one friend to another.

It is said that the 18th article of the treaty with Great-Britain, suspends all the commercial relations between the United States and France, by preventing the supplies looked for by France from this country.

This article has not introduced any new case, in which provisions may be contraband: It only alters the consequence resulting from a seizure of them, when they are so. Valin (2 vol. 264) says, "By our law, and the law of nations, provisions are not prohibited, except to places besieged or blockaded." The article complained of, says explicitly, that when provisions and other articles not generally contraband are become so, according to the existing law of nations, and shall, for that reason, be seized, they shall not be confiscated, but the owners shall be completely indemnified, and receive besides a reasonable mercantile profit. This principle operated as an encouragement for American vessels to seek the French markets, by insuring them against loss, if they happened in any instance to be interrupted in the voyage—France, I presume, might consider our vessels bound with provisions to a place besieged or blockaded, liable to seizure, after due notice of the fact; if, instead of this, they contend for the privilege of paying for them according to the terms of the treaty with Great-Britain, I suppose it will not be denied to them. But if, under pretence that a vessel is bound to a besieged or blockaded port, when she is not, either France or Great-Britain should seize or detain her, it is an injury not authorized by the treaty, or the law of nations. This is what both nations have done, when their interests and necessities required it—sometimes with and often without any apology—and what they will often continue to do, I fear, as long as they know we cannot punish them for it.

These injuries are said to have been received while every object around reminds us of the tyranny of Britain, and the generous assistance of France, during the American war.

The generosity of France and the ingratitude of the United States have been often suggested by some of our own citizens, and we are now reproached with it by France herself. Gratitude is due for favors received; and this virtue may exist among nations as well as among individuals: but the motive of the benefit must be solely the advantage of the party on whom it was conferred, else it ceases to be a favor. There is positive proof that France did not enter into the alliance with us in 1778 for our advantage; but for her own. The whole course of the negotiation, as well as a positive knowledge of the fact, proves this. She resisted all our solicitations for effectual assistance for near three years; and rose in her demands during the campaign of 1777, when our affairs presented the most threatening aspect.

Memorials were presented in August and September of that year, while general Burgoyne was advancing from Canada, in a stile of importunity, proportioned to the danger we were in from a junction of the two armies; and they were received with increased coldness, from the same cause. But when the knowledge of the capture of Burgoyne's army arrived in December, fearing we might be able to do the business without them, the French court began to change its tone. In January, the British minister gave notice in the house of commons, that he meant to propose terms of accommodation with America. The French ministry, on the arrival of this intelligence in France, immediately pressed the conclusion of the treaty, which they had resisted for three years, and proposed terms much more favorable for us, than those our commissioners had offered, and they had refused three months before. The treaty was signed the 8th of February. I perceive no generosity in all this. They did then, as we have done now, and as every discerning nation will do—they regarded only their own interest and advantage, and not that of any other nation. In the interval between the declaration of independence and the alliance with France, that court sometimes ordered away our privateers, and sometimes restored their prizes.—They refused to receive an ambassador or acknowledge our independence.—All which was for fear of bringing France prematurely into the war. The fact is, that the French spoke of very different terms, as the condition of their assistance, before the capture of Burgoyne, from those actually agreed on afterwards.

There can be no doubt, that our success on that occasion, and the disposition it appeared to have produced in the British ministry, were the immediate causes of that alliance. It was certainly the interest of the French to unite with America in the war against Great-Britain. They therefore acted right in doing this at last, though with too much refinement in putting it off so long; but it is not the interest of the United States to be engaged in any war whatsoever—much less do they desire to embroil their hands in the blood of one nation, to gratify the hatred, or serve the interest of another. We have acted right hitherto, in laying it down as a principle, not to suffer ourselves to be drawn into the wars of Europe; and if we must have a war, I hope it will be for refusing to depart from this principle.

Our government has acted with firmness consistency and moderation, in repelling the unjust pretensions of the belligerent powers, as far as reason and argument could have weight. If it has not attempted, in every instance, to preserve our rights by force, wherein the remedy would have been worse than the disease, they have not yielded them by concession, in any instance. Into whose hands the administration of the government may now come, they are called on by the suggestions of a wise policy, and the voice of their country, to pursue the same general line of conduct, that has

been hitherto pursued, without yielding to the violence of party on either side.

They will then be sure of the approbation and support of the most virtuous, which it is hoped are the most numerous, part of all parties. On the contrary, if, departing from these principles, they unnecessarily involve their country in the horrors of war, they will meet the merited execration of good men, and in the end, the punishment justly due to such conduct, from an injured people.

AMERICANUS.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, December 14.

Continuation of the debate on the address in answer to the President's speech.

Mr. Swanwick said there seemed to be some facts in which all were agreed, and some in which there was a striking difference of opinion. Gentlemen seemed to agree perfectly in expressing their respect for the President, but to disagree as to what related to comparisons between the situation of this country and that of foreign nations. Whatever may be our feelings, said he, with respect to other nations it is as well to keep them to ourselves. If we are more happy than others it is well for us; but it would be better to leave it to other nations to discover our superior enjoyments, and not ourselves make a boast of them. It was probable, he said, that those nations which we commiserated, might think themselves as happy as we. If gentlemen referred to the speeches of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, it would be found that he painted that country as the most flourishing and happy on the face of the globe. The French nation also congratulated themselves with being a free and enlightened country, and yet these were the nations which were looked upon as a proper contrast to our superiority. Much had been said of this prosperity, and the commercial derangement which had taken place to such an unexampled extent had by one gentleman been very highly spoken of, and by another compared to spots on the sun, and such as ought not to have been mentioned.—Was this the way in which to speak of the present distresses of commerce; when our vessels instead of coming safely into harbour were taken and carried into Halifax, Cape Francois, Gonaives, and other ports? This was a situation in which gentlemen who spoke so lightly of it, would not like themselves to be placed. All these evils had their origin in the present war, from which this country had by no means been exempted. Indeed, whilst we had been thus suffering, France, he said, had been collecting gold and silver and the most valuable productions of the arts and sciences from various parts of Europe. Yet this is a nation over which we are shedding tears. We cannot, said Mr. Swanwick, send a ship to sea, with any hope of her arriving at the port to which she is bound. In consequence of this, the rates of insurance are advanced to double their usual price. If the public funds were looked to, they would be found falling. Agriculture it was true, was flourishing; but this was all that could be said. This, he observed, was not the time for drawing the contrast now made. What, he asked, would be the probable effect of doing so? Envy, he said, was created by good fortune; no one envied the poor. Shall we, said he, invite new depredations upon our commerce by such representations of prosperity? He did not think this exaltation of ourselves above other nations was a fit subject for this address. We might, he said, express our own satisfaction with the state of our affairs without depreciating that of other nations. Our calling ourselves the most free and enlightened nation in the world, would not be well received by other nations, and could have no other effect than to create rivals. He wished the address to be re-committed in order that it might be made more acceptable to all parts of the house. Whilst every one was calling out against foreign influence we were every day suffering from foreigners.—Mr. Swanwick referred to the treatment of Capt. Jessup, and to the unprotected state of our seamen, and attributed all the depredations and injuries sustained by our shipping and commerce to be owing to our having no means of defending ourselves. The President, he said, had mentioned several things in his Speech which did not indicate our prosperity; among other things he had hinted that a navy was necessary to our defence. Let us, therefore, said he, be moderate and satisfied with our own situation, but avoid reflecting upon others.

[Debate to be continued.]

Friday, December 16.

Mr. Ames from the committee appointed to wait upon the President to know when and where he would chuse to receive the answer of the House to his speech, reported that he had appointed to receive it at his house to-day at two o'clock.

A report was received from the commissioners of the sinking fund, which was ordered to be printed.

A letter was received from the Secretary of the treasury enclosing an account of the expenditure of the year 1796, and an estimate of the appropriations necessary for 1797.

Mr. Sherburne presented the petition of J. Baptist Dumont in behalf of a claim due to his father, which it appeared had been decided upon last session by the committee of claims. After some objection made to the receiving of this petition a second time, to which it was answered that new facts were adduced, it was referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Swanwick moved a resolution to the following effect:—

Resolved, That all petitions referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures during the last session, and for reported on, be referred to the committee appointed this session.

On motion of Mr. Parker, the house formed itself into a committee of the whole on the President's speech, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, when the speech having been read, the following resolutions were agreed to, reported, and afterwards taken up and agreed to in the house:—

"Resolved, That enquiry ought to be made into the state of the navy establishment ordered by former acts of congress, and whether any and what naval force may be necessary for the protection of the commerce of the United States, and for the support of her flag." Referred to a select committee of five members.

"Resolved, That so much of the President's speech as relates to the encouragement of manufactures, be committed to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

"Resolved, That so much of the President's speech as relates to the promotion of agriculture, be referred to a select committee." A committee of three members was appointed.

"Resolved, That an enquiry be made whether any, and what further measures are necessary to reinforce the existing provisions for the discharge of the public debt." Referred to the committee of ways and means.

"Resolved, That an enquiry be made into the actual state of the fortifications, ports and harbors of the United States, and whether any and what further provisions are necessary to be made on the subject." A committee of seven members was appointed.

Le Breton,
SURGEON-DENTIST,

Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentist to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris, Keeps a complete assortment of every thing necessary to be used for the

Preservation of the Mouth and Teeth.

Patent Minoral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentrifice in powder; Oplate; excellent Elixir for sweetening the mouth and preserving the teeth—he also furnishes Brushes and soft Sponges.

* * He lives in Chestnut-street, No. 135, above Fourth-street.

November 26.

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DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL will open his school on Monday the 31st inst. at ten o'clock in the morning, at his

Elegant New Ball Rooms,

In Fourth, between Chestnut and Walnut Streets.

Hours of tuition for young ladies, from 10 to 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesday, and Friday mornings; and for young gentlemen from 6 to 9 o'clock on the evenings of the same days.

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